





## European News.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—A report is current that the Minister of war will certainly issue for dismissal to their homes of 50,000 men from the army on furlough.

Telegrams to the journals here confirm the news of the rising in the south of Italy. The *Temps* fears that the Italians desire the overthrow of the Monarchy under Victor Emmanuel. The *Giornale* asserts that Francesco II., the ex-King of Sicily, is the prime instigator of the movement, and the rebels are merely acting under the pretence of Republican principles.

LONDON, Sept. 22, evening.—It is rumoured that the Spanish fleet off Cadiz has opened fire on that city, where, at last accounts, the citizens and troops remained firm for the Queen.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 21st instant, announced that a revolt against the Government had taken place at Cadiz and Seville. The Government had formed the Army into three great military divisions, which were under command of Generals Gueza, Manuel, Concha and Novalies, and they had decided to attack the insurgents in the rural districts. The Captain-General in command in Madrid publishes an official notice at the corners of each of the streets forbidding assemblages of people in the city. A Provisional Government has been formed in Seville, which declared Espartero as President. The forces of the insurgents are estimated as numbering fourteen thousand soldiers, with five thousand sailors, serving in eleven ships of war. The revolt makes progress at all points.

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PARIS, Sept. 24.—The *Moniteur* announces officially that the Government concession lately granted in favour of Brigrand and Reuter, of the Franco-American Telegraph Company, authorizing them to lay a submarine telegraph cable between France and America under certain reserved conditions, has become definite and complete—capital to the amount of twenty-seven million five hundred thousand francs, the main condition, having been subscribed for the undertaking.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The American Minister visited the Leeds Exhibition yesterday. In reply to an address of the Exhibition Company, he reiterated his previous assurances of the maintenance of good will between England and America. He also paid an eloquent tribute of praise to the British army and navy, and highly eulogized Lord Napier of Magdala, whose name, he said, was a household word in America for his courage and humanity in the Abyssinia war.

PARIS, Sept. 24, evening.—The French authorities have arrested a number of refugees who crossed over the frontier. It is reported that Lieut.-Gen. Manuel Grant, Captain General of Valencia, was seized by the mob and killed, and his body dragged through the streets of the city. Official despatches from Madrid make the following statement: The insurrection has been suppressed. In the city of Grenada a battle was fought which lasted two hours and resulted in the defeat of the rebels. The disloyal movement is confined to the province of Santander and the cities of Malaga and Seville.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The *Times* and the *Telegraph* have articles this morning on the speeches of Reverdy Johnson, delivered at Leeds the day before yesterday. The writers exult in the good sense and pacific tones of Mr. Johnson's utterances, and say that if he who knows the whole case is certain of an adjustment of the differences pending between Great Britain and the United States, the public may be sure of it.

Foo Choo dates report tea declining; export of new crop, 30,000,000 pounds.

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LONDON, Sept. 28.—The revolution is rapidly progressing in the interior. The city of Valencia has pronounced against the Queen, and the revolt has already extended to most of the Provinces into which Old and New Castile are divided.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—The leaders of the so-called Fenian party in Ireland are everywhere forming political coalitions with the Tories. They even oppose such candidates for Parliament as The O'Donoghue, in Tralee; John Francis McGuire, in Cork; and other equally strong advocates of Irish rights. Journals in Ireland which have shown most sympathy with the late Fenian agitation, have come out strongly in support of these coalitions.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The *Moniteur* has the following news from Spain:—Alcoy, a city of about 30,000 people, in the Province of Alicante, has revolted. Three ships appeared off Cartagena. It is supposed they formed part of Gen. Prim's fleet. Marshall Poiva of the Royal army is still recruiting. It is stated that the town of Leon had pronounced for the revolutionists, also Saragossa, and that Gen. Jean Pegueta, Count of Chette, was killed.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A battle was hourly expected between Havelock and Serrano, near Cordova.

The Royalists lost over 600 men in the fight at Santander, but succeeded in regaining the city. General Cologno marches to-morrow on Santona, and has resolved to burn every place if they make any resistance.

The official journals of Paris, reflecting on the Emperor Napoleon, are apprehensive of the effect of the great revolution so near France, and seek in their leading editorials to discourage the movement, but it is generally believed here (London) that the revolution will be successful and will result

in the expulsion of the Bourbons from Spain, and probably an accession of the Montpensiers to the Spanish throne.

LONDON, Sept. 27, evening.—Official despatches from Madrid to-night contain the following: The rebel forces under General Serrano, and the Royal Army, under the Marquis of Novalies, are gradually approaching each other, and it is probable a decisive battle will soon take place. The Marquis asks for reinforcements. General Prim is not well received by the other rebel generals and is carrying out his own plans without their co-operation.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—General Prim with a fleet of iron-clads was expected at Barcelona yesterday.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—The French squadron has arrived at Barcelona.

PARIS, Sept. 28, evening.—The *Patrie* says the situation in Spain is grave. The rebels are gaining strength every day, while the efforts of the government to withstand the torrent are evidently becoming weaker. The last ship of the Spanish navy has now joined the rebels, and all reports indicate the public opinion throughout the kingdom favours revolution. The portion of the army which still remains faithful to the Queen is disorganized, and little dependence can be placed upon it.

## BRITISH SUMMARY.

PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR has become an Apprentice Boy of London.

Travelers' Circular states that the tea brought by the first clipper this season is of very poor quality.

Tax Langham Hotel, London, which cost £300,000, is for sale to the highest bidder above £152,000 the amount of the debt on the building.

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## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

## NORTHERN RAILWAY.

## NEWARK—GOING SOUTH.

Express 8.50 A.M. 8.50 P.M.  
Mail 7.23 A.M. 7.23 P.M.

## GOING NORTH.

Express 8.50 A.M. 8.50 P.M.  
Mail 7.23 A.M. 7.23 P.M.

## TORONTO.

Arrive 10.35 A.M. 9.10 P.M.  
Depart 10.35 A.M. 9.10 P.M.

\* Trains leave Brock Street Station ten minutes later.

## GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Depart 7.30 A.M. 12.30 P.M. 3.45 P.M.  
Arrive 5.15 A.M. 11.50 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

## GRAND TRUNK EAST.

Depart 5.37 A.M. 12.07 A.M. 4.07 P.M.  
Arrive 12.07 A.M. 1.07 P.M. 7.42 A.M. 10.20 P.M.

## GREAT WESTERN.

Depart 7.00 A.M. 12.35 P.M. 3.25 A.M. 6.20 P.M.  
Arrive 9.25 A.M. 11.00 P.M. 4.55 A.M. 9.45 P.M.

\* Trains leave Union Station five minutes later.

## POST OFFICE, NEWARK.

Mails made up for Toronto and Letters going West, daily, at 8.15 a.m.

Mails made up for the North, daily, at 8.10 a.m.

Mails made up for the South and way Stations, daily, at 6.40 p.m.

Mails made up for Sharon, Holt, Mount Albert, Queensville, Ravenshoe, Keswick, Georgetown, Pefferlaw, Wilfrid, and Beaverton, daily, after the arrival of the morning cars from Toronto.

Mails made up for Pine Orchard, Hartman, Ballantrac, Hammittsboro, Lemonville, Ringwood, Vivian, and Stouffville, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 p.m.

Mails made for the Old Countries, on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.15 a.m.

\* Registered Letters are expected to be mailed one half hour sooner.

A. FYFE, Ass't P.M.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

English Church Bazaar at Sharon.



## THE Newmarket Courier.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

## THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILROAD.

It seems now settled that Messrs. Walsh and Brydges will be two of the commissioners for the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad. Our readers will bear in mind that during the last session of the Dominion Legislature, it delegated to the Government the power to appoint these commissioners. This was, perhaps, the more convenient course; but it naturally left the ministry open to charges of favouritism and jobbing in connection with these appointments. And without pandering to the very common cry of corruption against those in whom we have vested the reins of government, we cannot but see that the means for very extensive manipulation exist in the construction of so great a work under such a system of management. Nor can we close our eyes to the very palpable fact, that Messrs. Walsh and Brydges are not men in whom the country will see this great trust reposed with a full confidence in their unimpeachable integrity. In the case of the former he is certainly not a man who would have been selected to fill a situation so important, with duties so onerous, from the fancied possession of any talent, education or experience, qualifying him for the position; he is, at the best, a man of very mediocre abilities, with no special fitness for the task involved. And no one who reflects can avoid deducing strong reasons for his selection in the choice of his coadjutor, Mr. Brydges, who is a man of a very reverse type in every respect—a man of great talent, indomitable will, and deeply skilled in every phase of railway enterprise. Place these two men together in the management of a great work like the Intercolonial, and what is the result? a child might divine it. Mr. Walsh can, in the nature of things, fill no higher position than that of recording clerk for Mr. Brydges.

The other commissioner will, we believe, be Mr. Meredith, a man of excellent reputation as an officer in the civil service, whose duties, we imagine, will consist chiefly in acting as secretary to the commission. The end of this will be, that the construction of the Road will be entirely under the control of Mr. Brydges. It may be that he will do all that is right with the trust; but we cannot forget a few important facts connected with him. He is essentially a railroad man, and no man of a class of men who have much control the civilized world at present—men fertile in expedients, unscrupulous in the means they employ. As manager of the Grand Trunk, we have more than once had experience of his power in effecting legislation. He is, moreover, a man who is not one of us, but who came here a few years since, to push his fortunes in connection with the Grand Trunk.

In this, we believe, he has been more successful than the enterprise he has managed, having accumulated a handsome competence; but he is not a Canadian either by birth or identity of interests. He is, moreover, the manager of the Grand Trunk; and altho' his connection with this Road may cease on his assuming his duties as an Intercolonial commissioner, yet the arrangements for connection and working of the two Roads are liable to be materially affected by the interests connected with his present position. Neither must we forget that a wide difference in

the expenditure of twenty millions of money must be naturally expected, when that expenditure is controlled, not by those directly interested, as stockholders, for instance, but by men who have nothing to do with furnishing the means. When we consider all these points, we maintain it to be difficult to avoid the obvious conclusion, that if there is danger of personal interests being subserved in the construction of the Road to the prejudice of the country, Mr. Brydges is a man peculiarly liable to influences which may produce this undesirable result. We procure the loan at a moderate rate of interest, through the aid of the English guaranty; yet it will entail a heavy burden upon us for many years, and one that will be borne and paid for principally by Ontario. The Imperial Government made the building of this Road a *sine qua non* in accomplishing confederation, believing it absolutely needful for military communication. This may be so; commercially speaking we fear it can never repay the country for the outlay, hence the greater reason for having the work carried out with the utmost economy and good management. We have seen the expense frequently estimated in comparison with the cost of other roads; but this is no fair criterion in this case, as we are prepared to do what has been done in no other road, viz: to pay in cash without any large margin being necessary to allow for payment in stock or securities, only negotiable at a loss.

It is now, we think, some twenty-two years since the first Provincial Fair or Show was held in Hamilton, and we possess no better means of distinguishing and appreciating our relative improvement and advance, year by year, than is afforded by these annual exhibitions. But it is only when we step over the intervening years, and compare the results attained at the first and the last fairs, that we are enabled fully to mark the marvellous improvement we have made in every department of agriculture, manufactures and arts. We do not stand still in this quarter of the globe, and if not equally rapid in advance with our neighbours south of the lakes, our prosperity is probably on a surer basis, and is certainly free from many serious drawbacks under which they labour at present. Two-and-twenty years since we had but little banking capital in the country, no railroads, scarcely any manufacturers, and but very little improved stock. Mark the contrast now. We have a banking capital sufficient for all commercial need, and this in the main arising from the surplus of our own wealth. We can reach every important town in the country by rail; while in manufactures, the exhibition just over has demonstrated that in almost every branch we are supplying ourselves, and in a superior manner. The display in cloths, machinery, and agricultural implements especially, would have done credit to Great Britain. In the introduction and breeding of thorough-bred stock, the improvement is equally well marked. In farming also, we have evidence that care in culture and the selection of seed is gradually overcoming the uncertainty of the wheat crop; and when this is fully accomplished it will make the dawn of a new era of prosperity for the farmers of Canada; for although they are by no means so dependent on this crop as heretofore, yet as a ready means of raising the necessary cash it has no equivalent. Farmers have learned, by hard experience, the folly of relying on cereals alone, and are now more or less extensively engaged in raising and fattening stock, which proves a most profitable adjunct to their prosperity. We are of opinion that the culture of barley is one that deserves more attention than it has perhaps received as yet. We do not refer to the breadth of land sown—which is already very large—but to the necessity which exists for having its culture conducted on more scientific principles. If this is not done, the quality will, in time, like wheat, deteriorate, and we must recollect that the high prices we have been receiving for this grain of late years has depended much on the superior quality as compared with that produced in the States. If we can keep our barley up to the standard, it will probably command an increasing price for many years, as beer is becoming an article in great requisition over this continent. The number of those attending the show was, we believe, larger than ever before, showing the increasing interest taken in our industrial pursuits. Messrs. W. McMaster, Jas. Silver and John Rogers were judges at the exhibition—McMaster in cottons and woollens; Silver in agricultural horses; and Rogers in swine; while Mr. John Randall was a delegate from this Society. Some premiums were taken by men from our riding—Mr. B. Irwin, of this place, securing the first prize for oil paintings; Major Peel getting a premium for the imported thorough-bred horse, "Jack the Barber," recently purchased by him; Mr. Walton, of Kettleby, got a prize for his cultivator, the "Farmers' Friend." Our own Fall Show will take place here on the 13th and 14th instant, and we understand the directors have been making extraordinary efforts to render it superior to any former exhibition in North York. We hope they may succeed; they have worked hard and deserve success, and the hearty thanks and co-operation of this community.

THE REMAINS OF WILLIAM REVERDY.—The sarcophagus containing the remains of William Rufus, the Red-haired King, who was shot by Walter Tyrrel in the New Forest 768 years ago, was opened the other day in Westminster Cathedral. When the covering was removed, and the dust had been sifted the almost perfect skeleton of a man was discovered by the surgeons who had been called in to assist at the exhumation. The spine was 26 in. long, and with the general appearance of the other parts of the body, would lead to the conclusion that the skeleton was that of a man 5 ft. 3 in. or 5 ft. 4 in. in height. The examination conclusively established the fact that the remains were those of one individual only, the bones of a man, and fully believed to be the remains of Rufus. By the direction of the authorities the relics were carefully re-encased in the sarcophagus, after a detailed account had been ordered to be drawn up, and the ashes of the King will no doubt again remain undisturbed for many generations to come.—*Times*.

PROPOSED RACE BETWEEN AN AMERICAN CREW AND THE GREENOCK CHAMPIONS.—*John's Life* publishes a correspondence relative to a proposal for a four-oared rowing match in America between representatives of England and the United States. The four brothers Ford, of New York, have issued the challenge, which has been taken up by Mr. Morton Price, President of the Hunter Rowing Club. Referring to the above challenge, the *Greenock Telegraph* says:—Last week, Mr. Thomas Smith, one of the celebrated *Carte-deux* crew, received a letter from Mr. William May, who is at present living in Hull, asking him if the crew were willing to row the *Ward Brothers*, of New York. The Americans plan to run an outrigger 170 lbs., without a coxswain; the sum to be run for £200, for either four, five, or six miles, right-away or turn-round course. An answer was posted from here on Saturday afternoon, stating that the *Carte-deux* crew would accept the challenge, agreement to row the *Wards* either here or in America, Britain preferred, on the condition that if the boats were to be pulled without a coxswain no rider should be allowed. The backers of the *Carte-deux* crew are the Hunter Rowing Club, whose President is at present in New York, and whose Vice-President had made inquiries of the crew of Mr. May's. The match is not yet finally closed, as an answer will not be received from New York for about a fortnight. It will likely be decided in the month of October. Meanwhile the "Ward" crew are going into hard training, so as their may be no possibility of their being licked by the Yankees. They have seldom been beaten by any crew, and are confident, should the present match be made, that they will not be beaten by their American brethren.

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## AUCTION SALES.

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1868, in the village of Mount Albert, will be sold by public auction, a valuable farm, being the north-half of Lot 12, 1st Con., township of Scott, containing 100 acres, on which are erected a good frame house; frame barn, stables, sheds, &c., and is well supplied with good water (never failing); also, 14 village lots situated in Mount Albert; also, the new and commodious residence at present occupied by Mr. R. Hunter, situated as above (the residence is just completed and finished in first-class style); also, a miscellaneous lot of property, consisting of farm stock, implements, 30,000 shingles, 10,000 feet dry lumber, a quantity of hewn timber, and numerous other articles. For further particulars and terms see posters. Sale to commence at 10 a.m., sharp. Robert Hunter, proprietor.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, Mr. Alfred Park, 11, 4th Con. East Gwillimbury, has an auction sale of Farm Stock, Implements, and about five tons of excellent Hay, together with numerous other articles. Terms: under \$5, cash; over that amount 12 months' credit, on furnishing approved joint notes. For the hay, cash. Sale to commence at 10 a.m.—W. Malloy, auctioneer.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, Mr. John W. Gilroy, east half of Lot No. 29, 3rd Con. Whitby, has an auction sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c. Terms: under \$5, cash; over that amount, 12 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Sale to commence at 10 a.m.—J. M. Patterson, Auctioneer.

\* Parties getting their Sale Bills printed at the Courier Office, will receive a notice as above, free of charge.

## Local Items.

We notice A. Burn, dry goods merchant, is putting a new plate glass front in his store. Improvement seems to be the order of the day in Newmarket, at present.

Bazaar.—The ladies of Sharon intend holding a bazaar in the store adjoining Messrs. Burk and Harrison's, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th instant. Proceeds to aid in erecting an English church in the above village. See advertisement in another column.

The next meeting of the Sabbath School Institute, for the North Riding of the County of York, will be held at Schomberg, on Tuesday, October 20th, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m. The friends of the Sabbath school cause at Schomberg, invite the officers, teachers and friends of Sabbath schools, to attend and take part in these meetings, and have made arrangements to entertain the delegates. The following questions are announced for discussion, viz:

1. Are our Sabbath Schools accomplishing the object for which they were originally intended, viz: the religious enlightenment of unenlightened children?
2. What is the best method of raising funds to sustain the Sabbath School, and how should Sabbath School parties be conducted so as to render them promotive of the best interests of the School?
3. Could not something be done to render the religious instruction in our Sabbath Schools more thorough and systematic by prescribing regular courses of lessons for the various gradations of pupils, so that the fact of a scholar having passed, say one year in the school, this should be a guarantee that he had been trained to a certain extent in elementary theology and also in biblical history?
4. The best and most practical method of training young men and women to become Sabbath School Teachers?
5. A model infant class?
6. A model bible class?
7. A public meeting will be held in the evening.

In our notice of the various places of business in Newmarket, in our last issue we omitted the mention of the following:

Mr. Harrison, in connection with the steam saw mill, stove factory and cooperage. This establishment is capable of turning out 80,000 shingles a week, and shingles, on an average, about 18,000 four barrels a year.

Mr. John Donahue, whose name is well known far and near as the celebrated patent pump manufacturer, has his establishment on Timothy street, and is deriving his business with his usual energy and success.

Mr. B. Irwin, too, tells us he is doing a brisk trade in the pump line. His manufactory is on Prospect street, near his residence. He says he has greatly increased his trade of late, whether it is owing to advertising or not, he does not know; however,

## CRICKET.

The great cricket match between the English eleven and twenty-two of the pick of Canada, resulted in a drawn game.—The laws of cricket provide that a match must be played out, or given up before either side can claim a victory, and therefore, although the English eleven were so far ahead of their opponents—the game not being finished on account of the rain, and the time of the eleven being limited—they can not, according to the strict letter of cricket law, be styled as winners, having to leave Montreal for an engagement in Boston; but the game was, to all intents and purposes in their own hands, and, as some newspapers justly remark, it would have been more becoming had the Canadians acknowledged their defeat by giving up the game, when they saw it could not be finished, and thus have won for themselves the good opinions of their opponents and the public at large. We suppose the true reason, however, for the game not being given up was, to protect the bets made about the match. We gave the Canadian first innings in our last issue, which amounted to twenty-five runs, two byes, and one leg-bye, in all twenty-eight, and now proceed to give the first innings of the English eleven, which is as follows:—

Humphrey, b. Draper 8  
Jupp, b. Browne c. Draper 53  
James Smith, b. Browne c. Kirkhoffer 49  
Griffith, b. Brown c. Clive 69  
Freeman, b. Brown 22  
Shaw, b. Draper c. Pepps 11  
Lillywhite, b. Brown c. Clive 16  
Parent, b. Brown c. Tetu 18  
Pooley, not out 34  
Cherwood, b. Rose c. Hope 0  
Willsher, not out 4  
Byes, 10 wides, 30 40

Total 310

## AUCTION SALES.

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1868, in the village of Mount Albert, will be sold by public auction, a valuable farm, being the north-half of Lot 12, 1st Con., township of Scott, containing 100 acres, on which are erected a good frame house; frame barn, stables, sheds, &c., and is well supplied with good water (never failing); also, 14 village lots situated in Mount Albert; also, the new and commodious residence at present occupied by Mr. R. Hunter, situated as above (the residence is just completed and finished in first-class style); also, a miscellaneous lot of property, consisting of farm stock, implements, 30,000 shingles, 10,000 feet dry lumber, a quantity of hewn timber, and numerous other articles. For further particulars and terms see posters. Sale to commence at 10 a.m., sharp. Robert Hunter, proprietor.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, Mr. Alfred Park, 11, 4th Con. East Gwillimbury, has an auction sale of Farm Stock, Implements, and about five tons of excellent Hay, together with numerous other articles. Terms: under \$5, cash; over that amount 12 months' credit, on furnishing approved joint notes. For the hay, cash. Sale to commence at 10 a.m.—W. Malloy, auctioneer.



## From Montreal.

SEPT. 23.—Justices Badgley and Monkwell presided at the Court of Queen's Bench about 10 o'clock. There was one case of murder, four of shooting with intent, and twenty for highway robbery.

Captain Dutton received a complimentary address from the passengers by the *Northern*.

SEPT. 25.—The eastern township farmers complain that the 15 per cent. duty on silver has greatly diminished their income from the sale of dairy produce, &c., to purchasers from the States.

Toronto or Halifax is spoken of as the place for the next rifle tournament.

A seal four feet long was lately caught near St. Helen's Island.

In consequence of the unfavourable weather—rain falling throughout most of the day—the cricket match with the English eleven had to be left unfinished. They start for Boston at 4.30.

There is a good deal of complaint of dullness in business.

SEPT. 23.—Large crowds attended the opening services in new St. Paul's Church yesterday, which were conducted by Drs. Jenkins, Matherson and Snodgrass.

Twelve Protestants and Fifty-seven Catholics were buried last week.

Yesterday afternoon three young men started a skiff in which they were in the Longueuil ferry boat, and while crossing it in the middle of the stream, a rope and one of them Clapham, aged 17, was drowned.

SEPT. 29.—In the case of Maurice Blake, a soldier of the 16th, tried for the murder of one of his comrades, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

The Grand Trunk man tried by court-martial yesterday, was honourably acquitted.

## From Ottawa.

SEPT. 23.—The crowd of railway speculators here is not very large at present, although when one leaves another arrives. It is rather singular that American contractors do not appear to take any interest in the matter.

Jas. O'Reilly, Q.C., arrived to-day. The reports about Buckley's state have been greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Brydges' nomination to the Railway Commission has taken everybody by surprise here.

SEPT. 28.—Mr. Meredith will, I understand, decline to accept the position of Railway commissioner. It has not yet been offered to him.

The Government have under consideration a resolution of the Board of Agriculture of Ontario, recommending that the Order in Council prohibiting the importation of American cattle be repealed on the 1st of October, and that inspectors be appointed at Sarnia and Windsor to examine cattle en route by the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways.

SEPT. 29.—The new Militia law goes into operation on the 1st of October. It is said there are to be some changes in the boundaries of the appointed.

Sir G. E. Cartier is expected to leave here to-morrow on route for England.

Mr. Wm. McDougall and Senator Aikens arrived here to-day. The latter is expected to go into the Cabinet. The presidency of the Council, it is said, is to be assigned to him. A meeting of Council took place this afternoon.

## Discharge of the Express Robbers.

At half-past two o'clock, yesterday, the Police Magistrate, accompanied by Ald. Baxter, entered the court and ascended the bench. As it was generally known that judgment in the Express Robbery Case would be delivered, the court was crowded to its utmost capacity, and long before the time fixed for the Bench to give their decision, places were eagerly sought for. On the prisoners being brought in, they presented, if anything, a more haggard and care-worn look than yesterday. Detective Sheehan directed the prisoners to stand up to receive judgment.

His Worship—Isaac S. Morton and G. E. Thompson, you are charged with having, on the 1st day of May last, robbed the Merchants' Union Express Company of a large sum of money from out of a baggage car of the New York Central Railroad, in the State of New York. The only evidence to support this charge is that of Putnam W. Brown; but there is other evidence that must be taken into consideration. The only witness called to support Brown was Curtis, who contradicts him materially as to the time and facts. I have concluded that it is my duty to examine all the evidence brought before me, and the manner in which it was given; and having given it a careful consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that the crime with which you are charged does not come within the Treaty, and therefore I discharge you.

His Worship then gave the prisoners some sound advice, after which they left the Court.—*Telegraph*, Sept. 29.

## Daughter against Father.

In the Circuit Court of Union County, N. J., now in session at Elizabethtown, Judge Dupre presiding, Mary E. Ackerman brought a suit against her father, James Ackerman, charging him with slandering her by the utterances of false and malicious charges against her character and chastity and claiming damages to the amount of \$5,000. Mary is about 25 years of age, and was receiving the attentions of a young man to whom her father and stepmother objected very strongly, so much so that Mary felt compelled to leave the house, the mother following her to the street, trying in vain to compel her to return. Mary refused, and was taken in by a neighbour with whom she lived some time, her parents holding her clothes, which she finally procured by the intervention of the sheriff, at which time, and on several other occasions, as is alleged, the father uttered the words for which the suit was instituted. On Friday morning, the judge gave a very interesting charge, after which the jury retired about 10 o'clock in the morning, and came in about three in the afternoon, asking to be discharged, as they could not agree, when the judge very politely informed them they could retire to their room for the

night. On Saturday afternoon, after being out nearly twenty-four hours, they returned and rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of \$4,000 damages.

## Casualties.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Sept. 28.—A fire broke out this a.m. in the foundation of the light-house here, which did considerable damage. By the timely assistance of Capt. Quackenbush, with the tug *Young Lion*, it was checked and the light-house saved. The light will show the same as usual.—*Globe*.

CLINTON, Sept. 28.—On Saturday a young man named John Innis, while employed at a threshing at Thos. Grant's farm, fell from the mow into the cylinder of the machine, which was in the barn, and had one of his legs torn off. He died three hours after.—*Ibid*.

NEWCASTLE, Sept. 28.—The schooner *Ariadne*, of Port Newcastle, went ashore on Saturday, at 11 p.m., a little to the west of Port Granby. The vessel was loaded with barley for Oswego, and had just left the harbour, when, owing to the heavy swell, she struck the ground outside. The crew endeavoured to pull her off by the anchors, which dragged, the vessel being very high and blowing from the south. She beached about 150 yards west of the pier; there is about 3 feet of water now in the hold.—Vessel and cargo partially insured.—*Ibid*.

PORT COLBORNE, Sept. 28.—A young man named Eli Randall, formerly in the R. C. Rifles, but lately employed on one of Mr. Carter's tugs, was drowned in the harbour on Saturday evening.—*Ibid*.

## News Items.

The Pope enjoys perfect health. "The Worst Man in London" is named Francis Jones.

The waters of the Seine are so low that navigation near Paris is entirely suspended. Forty-two miles of board fence enclose a farm of 13,000 acres in Illinois, which is subdivided by seventy miles of hedge.

THERE are \$700,000,000 of United States bonds held in Europe, the total amount of American securities held abroad being \$938,400,000.

THE St. Mary's Standard has again changed hands. It is now published by Mr. Joseph Bowles, from Bradford, and is considerably improved in mechanical appearance.

HALIFAX, Sept. 25.—The Crown Land Department have moved into the new provincial building. The department only requires two or three rooms, and the remainder of the building is still vacant—an expensive ornament.

WHALES STILL ASSAULTS HIS INNOXENCE.—A despatch from Ottawa says: "Whales were seen in the Bay of Fundy, but he is not the man who murdered McGee, but that he knows all about how it was done, and who did it."

A PARTY of fifty-five Canadian volunteers for the papal army have just passed through Paris on their way to Marseille, to embark for Civita Vecchia. They were accompanied by a negro converted to Catholicism, who was going to Rome to prepare for the priesthood.

FIRE IN MONTREAL.—On Tuesday night, Papin's livery stable, near the North American Hotel, was destroyed by fire, and three valuable Clydesdale horses; intended to be shown at the Provincial Fair, were burned to death. Several other animals were roasted in the flames.

THE Paris correspondent of a London paper, to show that Swiss hotel-keepers know how to charge high prices as well as their English confreres, states that when the Queen passed through Bale, her Majesty and suite consisting of thirty persons, breakfasted off coffee, bread and butter, with some cold meat, for which 700 francs was charged (£28).

A VERDICT of manslaughter was brought in by a jury in the township of Innisfil, against Henry Stone, for unlawfully administering laudanum to Wm. Lumsden whilst in a state of intoxication, thereby causing death in a few hours. The prisoner is now lying in Barrie gaol awaiting his trial at the coming assizes.

IT has just been discovered in Roundout, New York, that one of the hotels has for twelve years been stealing its gas from the gas company. The proprietor long ago erected works as if to manufacture his own gas, but he never did so, and the gas was stolen from the main pipe which supplied customers of the company.

POOR BUCKLEY.—Patrick Buckley's case of insanity is still work. In applying for bail, Hon. J. H. Cameron stated that the representation of Mr. O'Farrell that Buckley could not live a month longer in confinement, and that it would be judicious to allow him out, Judge Richards appointed a commission of medical men, who reported that Buckley is in perfect health and perfectly sane.

A TELEGRAM was received at St. John, N. B., on Sept. 22nd, to the effect that the rowing match between the Ward Brothers and the St. John crew had at last been arranged to come off on the 1st of October. The prize for the match was \$1,000 a side—the first instalment to be paid in. A match has also been arranged between Brown of Halifax, and Fulton of the Paris crew.

HAMILTON, Sept. 28.—It has been discovered to-day that counterfeit four dollar bills of the Gore Bank have been circulated freely during the fair week. This is the first counterfeit of the Gore Bank bills, and can only be detected by examining the numbers, which are larger than in the original. The extent of the fraud is as yet unknown.—*Globe*.

AS SCIENCE WITHOUT FEEL.—The Scientific American gives an account of experiments now in progress by Captain Ericsson in the construction of a solar engine to be driven by heat by the direct action of the sun's rays, which makes three hundred revolutions per minute without the consumption of any coal whatever. The inventor asserts that before the close of the present season bread will be baked from the flour ground by the new motor.

SCIENCE BY DISCOVERY.—The Carleton Place Herald regrets to hear that a young man named Henry Pooley, of Prescott, committed suicide a few days ago by drowning himself in the water. He had been unwell for some days, and on Sunday was confined to his room. He wrote to Mr. Dutton, of the Grand Trunk, of which he was agent, saying: "Dear Dutton, I am sick in mind and body to live any longer. Many thanks for kindness. Good-bye. H. Pooley." Search was immediately made and the body discovered by means of the life preserver, which was found floating in the water, watching the body of his late master.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FISH.—A big fish, for which Prof. Agassiz had offered \$500, was caught near Newport, Me. The *Catala* Advertiser describes it as 33 feet in length, and about 16 feet from the tip of the fin to the tip of the other across the back. The spread of the tail is over 6 feet. About 10 feet from the tail are two powerful legs about 3 feet in length, with feet that resemble that of an elephant, and enable it to navigate the flat shoal waters along shore in quest of food, as it undoubtedly lives on marine herbage. It has three rows of teeth which look like so many rows of fish on end. Its name is given as the "Black Dog Fish."

SUPPOSED MURDER IN TORONTO.—A man named Thomas Larkin, was arrested Thursday morning at 9.30 by the police, on suspicion of Murder. It appears that Larkin has been drinking hard for some time, and that he and his wife were quarrelling all day Wednesday. About four o'clock in the afternoon Dr. Buchanan junr., was sent for to see the woman, who according to her own account and that of her husband, had fallen down stairs. About midnight as a young man was passing the house, he heard fighting going on inside. When the police arrived the man found his wife on a lounge, in a small room off the store dead.—*Toronto Telegraph*.

A CANADIAN STEAMER BEAT AT SEA.—The steamer *Louisiana* from Liverpool arrived at New York on the 15th inst. She reports that on September 7th, latitude 48.40, longitude 66.50, she sighted the bark *Monquish*, of Prince Edward's Island, with a signal of distress and supplied her with provisions, she having on board the most of the passengers and crew of the Canadian steamer *Melita*, which left Boston on the 16th ult. for Liverpool and was destroyed by fire. The day before the *Monquish* reports that she fell in with the ship *Jacob A. Stander*, from Havre for New York, having on board ninety passengers and crew of the *Melita*. The steamer supplies of provisions and water being insufficient, the *Monquish* took on board the mate and sixteen others.

AN IRISH FLOATER DOCK.—Another brilliant exploit was lately accomplished by that eccentric individual who makes up the Atlantic cable telegrams for the American Associated Press. A few days since we heard of "an attempt to launch the *Bernadine*," and were told that she was the largest vessel in the world, except the *Great Eastern*. Now it appears that the *Bernadine* is a ship at all, but that the telegraph had reference to the immense floating dock constructed in the Thames, to be taken to Bermuda for the use of Her Majesty's vessels of war in the North American and West Indian waters. The dock is 384 feet long, 124 feet wide, and 75 feet high. It weighs 9,000 tons and contains more than three millions of rivets. It will be towed across the Atlantic by five steamers.

REMOVAL OF WAR.—"Yes," said a young Prussian officer to us at Mayence a few weeks ago, "there will be war—but not this year." His reply was singularly cool, and he went on to explain that the struggle for supremacy between France and Prussia would be fought out, not in 1868, but in 1869. This feeling, we believe, prevails largely in Germany, nor are there wanting indications that Prussia is getting ready. Wherever she has planted her foot thousands of soldiers have sprung up.

THE *Express* has been explaining troops—led by officers of singular intelligence, with complete confidence in their beloved needle-gun, and full of faith that they will give France a tremendous beating in the coming campaign. In fact, the attitude of the whole Prussian army is that of a quiet expectancy and readiness for war.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

ARREST OF PUT BROWN.—The *Express* messenger, Putnam W. Brown, so well known of late in Toronto on account of his connection with the robbery of the Merchants' Union Express Company on the Hudson River Railroad in May last, was arrested in New York on the 18th inst. Mr. Richardson, of the *Express* Co., made a complaint before a justice against Brown for perjury in swearing that the robbery was committed with violence whereas one Den Thompson had made affidavit that Brown and himself concocted the robbery, and that in accordance with arrangements Brown allowed himself to be gagged and bound and received \$10,000 as his share of the plunder. Brown pleaded not guilty, and was committed to White Plains gaol to await the action of the Grand Jury. On Monday, however, he was brought before Judge Cochran and admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000.—*Globe*.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A few days ago, as an express train on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad was entering Wellington, the engineer, Wm. Warner, observed a woman stooping beside the rail, and supposed she was picking something up. To his astonishment she remained in that position until the engine came near, when she sprang up and he saw she was pulling at her clothing, a portion of which had become fastened to the rail as she crossed the road. He whistled down brakes, reversed the engine, shut his eyes, and passed the spot with every hair on his head standing on end. The woman screamed, swooned and fell over, away from the engine, and his ponderous wheels rolled over the line and landed her for the lower springs of her hoopskirt. Warner says, "She was glad, and so was I." He intends to send her a hoopskirt as a present, with a polite note requesting her to raise her skirts when passing in front of a running engine.—*Cleveland Herald*.

A DOUBLE MURDER COMMITTED OVER FORTY YEARS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.—A New York paper says:—The facts of a double murder which occurred in 1824, have just come to light through the dying confession of the murderer, Benjamin Drumm, who, after an arduous life, died not long ago at Bellevue Hospital, leaving with the resident physician a confession of which the following are the facts: In 1824, while he was teaching music in this city, he became enamoured of a very charming little coquette to which he offered marriage. Being refused, and hearing of her engagement to another young man, he conceived a deadly hatred to her, and resolved to murder her by some species of tale to his residence, where he brutally murdered her. To avert suspicion from himself, the wretch immediately after the commission of the crime murdered Henry Benjamin, another discarded lover, forging a letter confessing the murder, signing the name of the last victim, and having carefully concealed the bodies, resumed to teach music. The body of the young lady was discovered, and the coroner's jury, acting on the forged letter, attributed the crime to Benjamin. The police made futile efforts to secure him, but he had disappeared and was never heard of until the 24th of June, 1863, when his body was found near Paterson, N. J., in the spot designated by the confession of the murderer.

## BIRTH.

In Newmarket, on the 26th ult., the wife of Mr. S. Webster, of a son.

## DIED.

In Newmarket, Sept. 25th the infant daughter of Mr. A. Hollingshead aged 3 months.

## NEWMARKET MARKETS.

September 30, 1868.	
Flour # barrel	\$5 50 @ \$6 50
Fall Wheat # bushel	1 15 @ 1 30
Spring Wheat # bushel	1 05 @ 1 10
Oats # bushel	0 60 @ 0 65
Barley # bushel	0 60 @ 0 65
Best # 100 lbs.	0 60 @ 0 65
Dressed Hogs # 100 lbs.	0 60 @ 0 65
Sheep, each	3 00 @ 4 00
Lambs, each	1 75 @ 2 25
Hides # 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 60
Sheepskins, each	9 40 @ 9 45
Butter # bushel	0 00 @ 0 40
Green Apples # bushel	0 00 @ 0 25
Butter # lb.	0 00 @ 0 10
Cheese # lb.	0 12 @ 0 16
Eggs # dozen	0 00 @ 0 15

## TORONTO MARKETS.

September 29, 1868.	
Flour # barrel	\$5 00 @ \$5 50
Flour # bushel	1 17 @ 1 18
Fall Wheat # bushel	1 23 @ 1 27
Spring Wheat # bushel	1 17 @ 1 18
Oats # bushel	0 60 @ 0 61
Barley # bushel	1 10 @ 1 13
Peas # bushel	0 95 @ 0 97
Dressed Hogs # 100 lbs.	0 60 @ 0 65
Butter fresh # lb.	0 20 @ 0 22
Butter # lb.	0 10 @ 0 18
Eggs # doz.	0 00 @ 0 09

A BOMBER in Anderson's foundry, London, exploded Monday evening, injuring three persons, one of whom Coleman, was mortally wounded, and has since died.

## Special Notice.

SARSAPARILLIAN.  
Partida Draga.  
Newly Discovered Virtues—Hidden for 300 Years—the Discovery of the true Virtues of the Root—Brought to Light and made Manifest in  
Dr. Radway's SARSAPARILLIAN.  
By a new process recently discovered by Dr. Radway, for obtaining the active properties from vegetable substances.

SARSAPARILLIAN.  
PARILLA DRAGA.  
Associated with other newly discovered roots, enters into the composition of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, a secure and powerful agent that cures all forms of Chronic, Scrofula, Skin, Blood, and Urinary Diseases, by communicating its curative, reparative and fruitful efficacy, through the Blood, Sweat, and Urine.

The ordinary SARSAPARILLA decoctions, and Symples are more wastes, compared with the SARSAPARILLIAN of the Resolvent. It is a well known fact that SARSAPARILLA as ordinarily prepared either as a decoction or as a proprietary remedy, never possessed the confidence of medical men, and all the reputation it enjoyed was deemed by well informed Chemists, Physicians, and medical writers, to be due to other remedial agents associated with it. The true curative virtues of the SARSAPARILLA for 300 years has been hidden in the Crystalline principle of the root, and is now brought to light, and associated with other ingredients, it fulfills the most extravagant expectations and cures all the most inveterate and obstinate diseases. Dr. Radway's SARSAPARILLIAN contains more of the curative principle than ten pounds of the extracts from the crude root, as prepared officinally or in the popular advertised SARSAPARILLA.

PARILLA DRAGA.—Another of the ingredients of the RADWAY'S Resolvent, held in high estimation by the most eminent medical men of Europe, South America and the United States, as the best remedial agent, for the diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, Uterus, and as a lithontriptic for dissolving Calculi, as a curative for Jaundice, Rheumatism, Gout, and all the diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Crystalline principle of this valuable Root, is secured, and associated with SARSAPARILLA and other ingredients in the Resolvent, makes it a perfect cure in every form of disease of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs—Dropsy, Urinary Discharge, or Symples of Water, Diabetes, or Urinary Discharge, and every kind of weakening, irritating, or painful discharge, not proper to mention in this notice, is rapidly cured by its remedy.

So quick does the Resolvent enter the circulation, that it may be detected in the Urine in ten minutes after it has been taken. In many cases it has secured a free discharge of water—In cases where Calculi were formerly used, it is a most valuable remedy.

BUCHU Turpentine, Juniper, Gin, Copal, Cubebs, and other direct Diuretics, are in many cases harmful, in Diabetes, Urinary Discharge, Catarrh of the Bladder, Dropsy, and in weakness or irritation of the Kidney, are unsafe to use as a continued remedy, and should not be given unless under the supervision of a Physician, as the strain these direct remedies may produce on the Kidney, may, in the course of a few days, result in permanent change or modify their action; this fact is self-evident to any medical man, a compensating Remedy like the RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, is the true remedy to use in these cases. Even as a diuretic.

PARILLA DRAGA, as prepared by Dr. Radway, and one of the ingredients of the Resolvent, is superior to all forms of Buchu, etc., as rich cream is to watered milk.

Let all suffering from unnatural drains from the system—caused either by self-abuse, depraved habits of body, bad blood, impure association, weakness of the genital organs, Skin Disease, Scrofula, and all the diseases of the Blood, Syphilis, Uterine, Chronic Disease—of from Consumption of the Lungs, as well as degeneration of the Kidney—of Chronic Discharge of the Urine, or from any other cause, commence at once the use of the RADWAY'S RESOLVENT. It commences its work of purification at once, it repairs the waste of the body, with new and healthy material. It restores functional harmony to every organ in the system, and secures the natural secretions of the body, and cures every disease that has been cured by self-abuse, etc., through the use of this remedy. It is the true remedy for all the diseases of the Blood, Syphilis, Uterine, Chronic Disease, or from Consumption of the Lungs, as well as degeneration of the Kidney—of Chronic Discharge of the Urine, or from any other cause, commence at once the use of the RADWAY'S RESOLVENT. It commences its work of purification at once, it repairs the waste of the body, with new and healthy material. It restores functional harmony to every organ in the system, and secures the natural secretions of the body, and cures every disease that has been cured by self-abuse, etc., through the use of this remedy. It is the true remedy for all the diseases of the Blood, Syphilis, Uterine, Chronic Disease, or from Consumption of the Lungs, as well as degeneration of the Kidney—of Chronic Discharge of the Urine, or from any other cause, commence at once the use of the RADWAY'S RESOLVENT. It commences its work of purification at once, it repairs the waste of the body, with new and healthy material. 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